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NOTES ON SOME LAND SHELLS OF EASTERN CUBA.

BY CHARLES T. RAMSDEN.

Recent collections have added two species to the Cuban fauna, one a Haitian *Macroceramus*, the other a tiny *Lucidella*, first described from Florida. A few other new forms are now described, to be illustrated when enough others come to hand to make a plate.

PLEURODONTE (Caracolus) SAGEMON GOODRICHI n. subsp.

The shell is imperforate, with elevated, dome-shaped spire, the chief height of which is in the penultimate whorl, those above being depressed. Last whorl indistinctly angular in front, becoming rounded. Peristome white, its outer margin rounded, not provided with a point. There are black bands above and below and a faint brown line upon the periphery; ground-color yellow (chamois) except above the upper band, where it is hazel or kaiser brown. Summit and a band above the suture on the spire are whitish. Alt. $21\frac{1}{2}$, diam. $30\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

La subida á "La Hembrita," Monte Toro, Guantánamo, very close to where *Urocoptis* (*Idiostemna*) *pilsbryana* was found.

Named for my friend Mr. Calvin Goodrich, of Toledo, Ohio. This elevated race is obviously different from the high forms figured by Pfeiffer in *Novitates Conchologicæ*, pl. 91, figs. 3 to 6, the latter being acutely keeled.

ANNULARIA EBURNEA PRESTONI, n. subsp.

Very closely related to *eburnea*, but flatter the whorls smaller in caliber; aperture with a broad chestnut band within. Alt. 8.3, diam. 18 mm.

Taken on the "Ojo de Agua" Range between Guantánamo and "Ramón de las Yaguas", nine leagues from the former, and 4 leagues from the latter. I wish to name it for Mr. H. B. Preston of London.

ANNULARIA MAYENSIS Torre & Ramsden, n. sp.

Closely related to *A. interstitialis* from which it differs in sculpture; the larger threads being *more numerous and closer, especially on the last half whorl*, the smaller, interstitial threads are more minute than those of *interstitialis*. The last whorl remains adnate or is only very narrowly free from the preceding at the aperture. Wing of the lip well developed, the peristome well built out in front of it in females, less so in the males. Color very pale brown.

Alt. 11, diam. 15 mm.; $4\frac{1}{2}$ whorls. The males are about 4 mm. smaller in diameter.

"La Ysabelita" de Ramsden, La Maya, Oriente Province, Cuba.

LUCIDELLA TANTILLA (Pilsbry). Pl. 2, fig. 5 (enlarged).

This species was at first thought to be new, but Dr. Pilsbry, on comparing it with his *L. tantilla* (described as a *Helicina*) from Florida, decided that the two were identical. It adds one more Cuban species which has extended its range to the tropical margin of Florida.

The shell is minute, depressed, glossy, light pinkish cinnamon. Sculpture of regular and rather close grooves in the direction of growth-lines. Whorls $3\frac{1}{2}$, moderately convex. Aperture oblique. Outer lip slightly thickened, brown, expanded and a little reflected, retracted slightly at the upper insertion. There is a shallow notch at the junction of the basal lip and the short columella. Axial callus large and thick. Alt. 1.2, diam. 2.1 mm.

Between *La Victoria* and *Nimfitas*, on Monte Toro, Guantánamo, in deep woods; found in dirt at the root of a large tree.

MACROCERAMUS RICHAUDI LINEATISTRIGATUS Pilsbry.

A single perfect specimen of this Haitian shell was taken on the beach at the mouth of a small port 12 miles to the east of Guantánamo harbor, by Oscar Tollin, who was with me on that trip. The name of this port is "Puerto Escondido" which translated means "The Hidden Port." It was used in the old days by the pirates as a haven.

Dr. Pilsbry kindly compared the specimen with the type, and states that it has larger, bolder markings, more whorls, and slightly coarser striation, but there can be no doubt of the identity of the Cuban shell with that of Haiti. It remains to be seen whether this is a drifted specimen, or a real inhabitant of the region, which washed down upon the beach. It measures, length 17, diam. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm., $13\frac{3}{4}$ whorls.

UROCOPTIS (*Gongylostoma*) MAYENSIS Torre & Ramsden, n. sp.

The shell is very slenderly fusiform, usually retaining the apex perfect; corneous, somewhat transparent, maculate with opaque white. Surface sculptured with close, fine, but rather weak, strongly oblique striæ, the first 9 whorls smooth, last half of the last whorl pale brown with thread-like striæ on the back. First ten whorls convex, the rest flattened, last half of the last whorl free, tubular, whitish above. Aperture oblique, circular, the peristome reflexed above, elsewhere flaring. Axis encircled with a single thin, obtusely serrate lamella, obsolete in the later whorls, where the axis is extremely slender and somewhat sinuous.

Length 18.5, greatest diam. 2.1 mm.; $22\frac{1}{2}$ whorls.

"La Ysabelita" de Ramsden, La Maya, Oriente Province.

Belongs to the group of *U. wrighti*, but is distinct by its large size and weak sculpture.